

VIA: AIR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA ROUTE

DISPATCH NO. MAVA-8325

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, FDM
Attention:
FROM : Chief of Station, Vienna WY
SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational
 SPECIFIC: Ferencz Kalman Lorant PARKAS
Reference: MHBA-514

DATE: 18 May 1951

RECEIVED
MAY 19 1951
DOD. MICRO

1. Attached are the initial MIS reports on subject. The interrogations were conducted by the subject of MAVA-8190.

Part I Biographical Data

Part II Description of escape and mission on which he was sent to West

Part III Underground Resistance Movement of the Christian Socialist Party

*RID/ais
to send each letter.*

Name Trace Request
SUBJECT is an individual in FERENCZ PARKAS ☐ or
We would appreciate any comments or traces you may hold on the resistance organisation or the individuals mentioned in the attachments. If possible, we request that a check on Louis WATZKE, 1471 Riverside Drive, New York City Cit USA be carried out as expeditiously as possible to see if he is acquainted with subject and supported him by the dispatch of food packages during his period of illegality in Hungary. In a further effort to prove his bona fides, subject has stated that one Father Gellert BEKES, Catholic priest and professor at St. Anselm University in the Vatican, knows and could Cit ITALY? vouch for Zoltan CSIZMADIA, chairman of the Hungarian Christian Socialist Party, as well as the latter's brother Gero. Subject also states that he believes messages to CSIZMADIA and the Hungarian Christian Socialist Party could be dispatched through Father BEKES. We request Headquarters traces on Father BEKES and, if possible, recommend that Rome be queried by cable as to the possibility of establishing contact with Father BEKES. We have asked Salzburg for an investigation and further interrogation of Tamas HERCZEG, as well as an investigation of Ervin and Tibor EGEDI, Salzburg, Postfach 655.

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18 May 51
16/24

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FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR 1949

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

FOR COORDINATION WITH US Army

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2. On 2 May we were forced to remove subject from the MIS housing installation to ease the overcrowding resulting there from a failure of the CIC/MIS rat line and the influx of new arrivals. He has been placed in an operational apartment for the time being and [] has been debriefing him on his curriculum vitae. Due to subject's lack of fluency in German and his long-winded ramblings, it was deemed advisable to place [] in contact with subject to complete the debriefing in Hungarian. Accordingly, this was done on 10 May, and [] is currently interrogating subject on the basis of a brief prepared by []

3. Subject makes a very sincere impression and both the subject of KAVA-8190 and [] are inclined to believe that he is genuine, although [] suspects certain exaggerations in his accounts of the resistance group. We have not as yet received [] impressions or the results of his interrogation.

Dist:
2-FDM (w/2 cys attach)
1-[] (w/1 cc attach)
1-Saiz (w/1 cc attach)
1-200 (w/1 cc attach)
1-[]
1-Chrono

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18 May 51

66-2-3598

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MAUA-8325

Date: 11 April 1951
Report No: VRB-2462
Date of Interrogation:
11 April 1951

1. Name: PARKAS, Ferenc Kalman Lorand
2. Alias or Nicknames: None
3. Date and Place of Birth: 2 Dec 1923, Mezocsat, Hungary
4. Citizenship: Hungarian 4.a. Religion: R.C.
4.b. Ethnic origin: Hungarian
5. Date of arrival in Vienna: 10 Apr 1951 from Budapest, Hungary
6. Present residence: Vienna XVII., Murlitzergasse 89
Previous " Budapest XI, Budafoki ut 9
7. Immediate intentions: To join EGEDI, Ervin, Salzburg, Postfach 655.
8. Description:
 - a. Sex Male f. Weight 69 kgs
 - b. Height 176 cms g. Hair dark blond
 - c. Eyes Brown
 - d. Distinguishing marks or features: wears glasses
9. Education (No. of years, degrees): 8 years high school, 4 years philosoph.
faculty
10. Languages (indicate degree of fluency)
Hungarian (mother tongue), German (poor), French (poor)
11. Marital status: Single
12. Spouse: None
13. Children: None
14. Others, parents, relatives etc.
Father: PARKAS, Ferenc, born 1888, notary public, deceased 1950
Mother: Ella nee VADAY, born 1896, Mandok, Adi Endre utca 42
Brother: PARKAS, Dr. Jozsef, born 1925, office clerk at the Academy
of Science, Budapest IX, Lonyai utca 23

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15. Activities and employment including military career (from 1938 to present)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Location</u>
1938 - 1939	High School	Debreczen
1939 - 1940	Sick at home	Tapiobicske
1940 - 1943	High School	Miskolc
4 Oct 1943-15 Mar 1945	Military Service: Military Academy Last rank Lieutenant (10 Jan - 15 Mar 45)	Budapest and Dresden, Germany
15 Mar 1945-15 Apr 1945	Discharged. Fled to Bavaria.	
15 Apr 1945-28 Oct 1945	POW in US camps in Germany and France.	
28 Oct 1945	Repatriated to Hungary	
Oct 1945-Feb 1946	Unemployed	Mankok
Feb 1946-Sep 1949	Student, Philosoph. Faculty	Debreczen
Sep 1949-Dec 1950	Student, Theolog. Faculty	Budapest
Dec 1950-5 Apr 1951	Unemployed, lived underground and worked illegally for the Christian Socialist Party	Budapest XI., Budafo, ut 9 c/o Dr. PETENTINE, Istvan

16. Documents:

Birth certificate No. 171, issued 23 Jan 1943 at Mezocsato. College Indexes No. 673 issued 28 Feb 1946 Debreczen and No. 490118 issued October 1949 Budapest. Matriculation Certificate No. 300-8-1942/1943 issued 5 Jun 1943 Miskolc. Matriculation Certificate No. 300-8-1942/1943 issued October 1949 Budapest.

17. Agents estimate of source (including political background, also list subjects which source has knowledge of possible intelligence interest not indicated elsewhere on this form).

Source is above average intelligence and very cooperative.

18. Reports being submitted:

Part II (VR-1182), Part III (VR-1183), Part IV (VR-1184),
Resistance movement of the illegal Christian Socialist Party (VR-1185)

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MAVR-P325-

SUB-DETACHMENT "C"
7669 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE DETACHMENT
APO 777, US ARMY

Report VR-1182
VRB-2462
Date: 28 Apr 1951
Date of Interrogation:
11 Apr 1951

PART II

SOURCE: PARKAS, Ferencz Kalman Lorant
Hungarian Refugee

1. Source, a high functionary of the illegal Hungarian Christian Socialist Party, received an order from Party leaders to go abroad and make contact with the Western democracies. He states that an attempt was made on 20 September 1950 to make contact with the French Embassy in Budapest but only in a cultural connection. Source himself visited the Embassy and requested contact with the University of Strassbourg, France (center of European youth and the idea of a united Europe). The Cultural Section of the Embassy advised him that the diplomatic courier could be placed at his disposal. At about the same time, the movement decided to drop this idea and make actual connections instead with political personages abroad. In October 1950, Party leaders authorized source to leave the country and make the desired contacts. Source wound up his private affairs, visited organizations in various parts of Hungary and prepared for escape.

After the leaders of the Christian Socialist Party had decided to make contact with the West, source was sent to Austria with the mission of getting in touch with the US forces there. He was instructed by leaders of the movement to contact the US Military Police in Vienna where he would receive additional information. He was also furnished with several addresses by Party leaders in Budapest of persons to be visited and informed of his mission abroad, as follows:

1. TURANYI, Istvan, Maisons-Alfons (Seine), 28 Nr. Ma Gabriel Peri, Paris.
2. The Hungarian Jesuit orders at Louvain, Belgium and at 3 Via Medici, Rome.
3. CINEFRA, Giuliano, Doctor of Law, Carrara Massa Perfettura.
4. WATZKE, Louis, 471 Riverside Drive, New York City.

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Source also has relatives in Vienna but claims he does not know their exact address.

Background on Source: Student of the Hungarian Military Academy from 4 Oct 1943 - 15 Mar 1945. The Academy was situated in Budapest until 10 Jan 1945 when it was removed to Dresden because of the Red Army's presence near Budapest. Source spent the period 15 Apr 1945 - 28 Oct 1945 as PW in camps in Schoenthal, Rudensheim and Heidesheim, Germany and Chalon-sur-Marne, Romilly and Maillecamp, France. He was repatriated in October 1945 to Hungary and began studies in February 1946 at the University's School of Philosophy in Budapest. In September 1949, Source switched to the School of Theology because of differences with Communists in the School of Philosophy. In addition, the content of the latter courses had been changed to include larger elements of Marxism, Leninism and Stalinism.

2. Source and a friend (HERCAEG, Tamas, VRB-2463) traveled twice to Koeszeg (1633E-4723N), about 2 km from the border, to observe the terrain and possibilities for escape. Source's friend was authorized to visit the border area as an employee of the State Periodical's Corporation (POLYORAT KIADO NV). Both men decided that the best route leads from a hill about 400 meters high in the area where the forest begins. During their sojourn at Koeszeg, Sources obtained definite information that a Battalion Headquarters of the AVO border guards is located there; the battalion consists of approximately 700 personnel. A second battalion headquarters of these border troops is located at Hetforras (1628E-4723N).

On 9 Apr 1951 at about 1430 hours, both men cautiously approached the border through the wooded area. At about 1615 hours, they reached the border fence, cut the wire and crossed to Austrian soil without any difficulty. At approximately 1700 hours, they arrived at the village of Rattersdorf. They attempted to cross a bridge there but sighted an Austrian gendarme and then returned to the village where they hid in the local church until sundown. They crossed the Gyoengyoes stream at about 1900 hours and proceeded on foot in a northwest direction, arriving at the village Oberloisdorf at about 2200 hours of the same day. They secured some food in a nearby farmhouse and were directed to the local Catholic priest, who gave them 40 schillings and some instructions on the route to take. They left immediately in the direction of Steinberg village, arriving there on 10 April 1951 at about 0100 hours; they remained until 0400 hours and then travelled by bus to Vienna, reaching the city at 0800 hours. They rode the 'F' streetcar from the 1st District to the Waehringer Guertel and went to the Rothschild Hospital. An unknown man at the Hospital guided the men to the Vienna Refugee Section.

3. According to a government regulation issued at the beginning of 1951, all students at a University level are to receive military training two days a week (also includes female students). Each session comprises four hours of training by military instructors. According to the regulation, personnel are trained during summer vacations in special six and eight week military courses.

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Upon completion of studies, students are automatically appointed officers in the Hungarian Army; they receive service credits for this training and are not required to fulfill the customary compulsory service. Students are assigned for training in one of the military branches by recruiting commissions upon enrollment at a university or college.

All other personnel are trained in SZABADSAGHARCZOSOK SZOEVTSEGE or directly by the Communist Party. Both organizations train their members in para-military style. In addition to the SZABADSAGHARCZOSOK SZOEVTSEGE, there exists in Hungary a special "guerilla" group called "Partizanok". Members are trained in various training camps all over the country; they do not belong to the Army but have their own command as an independent organization. Personnel of this unit do not participate in compulsory military training or refresher courses but receive special guerilla training. However, there is apparently close cooperation between these units and the armed forces, since Source states that officers from both may often be observed in common activities.

Guerillas are dressed in khaki-colored uniforms, similar to US Army uniforms; jackets are of the same type with open collar and shoulderboards. Caps are similar to those worn in the Hungarian Army but have a red star instead of the State insignia on the front. To Source's knowledge, guerilla units may be considered the most loyal to the Red cause in Hungary, being directed by and under direct jurisdiction of the Russian MVD. In this connection, members of the guerilla groups have the right to supervise the State Security Service and all Party or affiliated organizations. These personnel do not wear any insignia of rank or unit since it is a secret organization. Information concerning their activities is difficult to obtain since they apparently comprise a hard core of reliable Communists. For these reasons, Source lacks specific information on guerilla organization in Hungary; both its top leaders and system of organization are Russian. Unknown factors are complicated by the fact that the guerilla members themselves are not familiar with organizational details. Members are apparently chosen from the most compromised, criminal elements in order to preclude any possibility of treason or desertion to the West. The designation "guerillas" probably expresses their real purpose and the similarity of their uniforms to the US uniform has developed rumors that these units are slated for guerilla action in the enemy rear.

Above information concerning the Hungarian guerilla units was obtained from friends of Guerilla Lt. Colonel CZAPP, Lajos, resident at MANDOK (2142E-4820N), Mandok District, Szabolcs Region. This individual is a former bricklayer and thoroughly indoctrinated Communist assigned to confidential missions; he travels constantly to the regional headquarters at Nyiregyhaza (2143E-4757N). Source visited his mother often at Mandok and therefore had the opportunity to gather information about guerilla organization through contacts there.

4. Source knows of the following personalities:

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Dr. ERDELY, Ferencz, former high school professor and convinced Communist, present Minister of Agriculture and chairman of the National Farmers' Party (NEMZETI PARASZT PART); the latter post was held by VERESS, Peter until 1949. Dr. ERDELY is in charge of the farm collectivization program.

KISS, Imre, official of the Planning Office, Section of Agricultural Associations.

DARVAS, Jozsef, former teacher and poet on a small scale, present head of the Ministry of Culture (well known to the Source). According to Source, DARVAS was still anti-Communist in 1947 and a leading figure of the National Farmers' Party at that time; Source definitely recalls that DARVAS ordered his colleagues to fight the Communists at the time. He was selected for the Culture post by the Communist leaders as a prominent Protestant who would eliminate the influence of the Roman Catholic Church. DARVAS took the first steps toward rooting out the Catholic influence in the schools and also began the harassment of the priests. Source believes that he turned Communist to further his personal ambitions.

REVAY, Jozsef, Minister for Public Enlightenment (NEPMUEVELESI MINISZTER), as an ideological functionary of the Hungarian Central Communist Party in Hungary.

GEROE, Ernoe, Minister without Portfolio and member of the Academy of Science (TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA); rated as Communist No. 1 and the most reliable adherent of the MOSKVA-STALIN-LENIN line. Communist No. 2 is GABOR, Peter, general of the AVO; General FARKAS, Mihaly, Minister for Home Defense, is considered as Communist No. 3 and participated in the Spanish Civil War against FRANCO; by standards of reliability, the present Prime Minister, RAKOSI, Matyas, is merely rated No. 4 Communist. He is also the secretary general of the Central Communist Party; in addition, there are three assistant secretaries general, namely GEROE, FARKAS and REVAY, Jozsef. The latter individual is considered Communist No. 5.

The official name of the Hungarian Communist Party is the Hungarian Workers' Party (MAGYAR DOLGOZOK PARTIJA).

In connection with his experiences at the University, Source provides the following information: Instruction in the School of Philosophy has been aligned with the dialectical materialism of LENIN and STALIN by orders of the Party in MOSKVA; philosophy, as such, is no longer taught. Even Marxism is currently considered as Right-wing Socialism and persecuted accordingly. Source states that a great scarcity of informed teachers of dialectical materialism exists in Hungary. The most reliable follower of the Party line in this regard is a certain Professor FOGARASI (fnu), who is the sole teacher of the subject on the Philosophical faculty of Budapest University. Since 1949, all other Schools of Philosophy at Debreczen (2138E-4732N), Szeged (2010E-4615N) and Pecs (1815E-4606N) have been abolished. Another known Communist educator is

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Professor SZALAY (fnu), who teaches sociology; he is a former Social Democrat. A Professor LUKACS (fnu) teaches esthetics at the Budapest School of Philosophy but is not considered quite reliable by Communist leaders since he belongs to the Communist period of 1919.

Two hours weekly on dialectical materialism (STALIN and LENIN brand) is scheduled for all institutions at university level as the most vital part of the curriculum.

Communist indoctrination is carried out by terroristic methods. People dread the future since they are unable to make plans but must live from day to day. According to Source, the Hungarian working class are strongest in their resentment against the government and the Communists. Points of contention are the large salary deductions and the so-called "peace loans". Workers blame the present regime for the bad economic situation.

JAMES A. SUDIETH
Chief, Vienna Refugee Section

ANDREAS EDER
Interrogator

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MAVA-8325

SUB-DETACHMENT "C"
7669 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE DETACHMENT
APO 777, US ARMY

Report VR-1185
VRB-2462
Date: 30 April 1951
Date of Interrogation:
11 April 1951

SUBJECT: UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE MOVEMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST
PARTY IN HUNGARY.

SOURCE: FARKAS, Ferencz Kalman Lorant
Hungarian Refugee

The Christian Socialist Party was established in the fall of 1945 but only within a limited circle. As an illegal organization, the Party does not openly participate in Hungarian political life. An attitude of caution was taken by leading personalities of the Party from the beginning. This was because they believed that the Soviet element permitted the development of all political factions in Hungary after 1945 in order to discover their programs and their leading personnel and allies. Such tactics would make it easier to crush the dissidents later.

An increase in Party strength dates from September 1950. The group has not acknowledged the present Hungarian government since 1949, inasmuch as the regime came into power with the help of the Soviet element in defiance of international law. The Party recognizes the Western democracies as true democratic structures; it regards the Soviet form of government and the People's Democracies as totalitarian structures. It considers the Soviets as the nation's enemy and the Soviet occupation forces as hostile forces; the US, Great Britain and France are regarded as friends.

The present Party's program and ideas have little resemblance to those of the former party of the same name (before 1945), but are generally similar to those of Socialist parties in the West. Their goal is to obtain a balanced state on the social, political and economic planes which can be tied in with the economic plans of the West.

PARTY AIMS: The Christian Socialist Party in Hungary considers the programs of the Eastern People's Democracies, the former National Socialist Party and the Social Democratic Parties as false and not actually Socialist. In general, they agree with the economic, legal and political forms prevalent in the US and the other Western democracies. They hope to develop the country's cultural life in order to combat the insidious spread of the Communist idea.

As a chief functionary and leading member of the Party, Source was authorized by the Party's leader to emigrate to the West and make contact with leading political personalities of the democracies (no written authorization was provided

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because of the danger involved in crossing the border). He was also instructed to establish affiliated groups in those centers having Hungarian colonies and to prepare a world movement of Christian Socialists, making known the social and cultural program of the Party.

The present program of the Party within Hungary is of a preparatory character leading toward the day when the Communist rule will be overthrown. The main consideration is a strong political organization which will be able to take over and unite the country when that time comes. It is the aim of the Party's leaders to make the group one of the leading political factions in the future. Therefore, its intention is to unite all those Hungarians living abroad in a consolidated effort to overthrow Communism. In accordance with the desires of Party leaders, no support for its activities has been accepted in the past or at present, either at home or abroad. The leaders themselves serve without pay or reward, and members do not pay any contributions. At present, the Party does not have any open contacts with the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary since this would obviously lead to additional persecution of that body. However, the Party actively supports all Hungarian churches as an important factor in the open resistance to the present government; such aid is not financial since the Party does not own any property.

Party membership numbers approximately 20,000 persons: About 7000 workers and about 5000 of the intellectual class have been organized at Budapest; in addition, workers in about four of the largest factories at Budapest and Debraczen (4732 - 2138) have been organized. Working groups are no longer interested in the Communist or Social Democratic Parties since the leaders of these Parties have already disappointed them in the past.

Source gives the following outline of the Christian Socialist Party's organization (he claims to be authorized to furnish complete information):

Location: The center and headquarters of the Party are in Budapest. Party cells are scattered throughout the country.

Leaders; other known members:

Chairman: CSIZMADIA, Zoltan, 27 b III Rakoczi koerut, Budapest.

Commander of Armed Forces: KELETY, Bela, 2/I, Moricz Zsigmond koerter, Budapest.

Organization: KOEKUTHY, Jenoene, 42/V, Bocskai ut, Budapest XI, or 1 Hadaprod Street, third door, 2nd floor, c/o Dr. MEGYESSY, Sandor (surgeon), Pecs.

Cultural Chairman: BALAZSI, Bela (exact address obtainable from chairman, CSIZMADIA, Zoltan above).

Economic and Agricultural Reform: MESZLENYI, Ignac, Dr. KADAS, Kalman, and FAZEKAS, Kalman (or Laszlo).

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Workers' Organization: TAKAR, Laszlo, manager. Workers are organized at EPUELETELEMGYAR, Budafoki Road, Budapest, at Csepel, and two other large factories, unknown to Source. About 7000 workers are presently organized at Budapest and about 1500 workers at Debreczen. A certain TOROCZKAI, Oswald, subordinate to TAKAR, Laszlo, is also concerned with organizing activities in an unknown plant at Budapest.

Functionaries: Dr. PARKAS, Jozsef	Dr. VIGH, Gyula
MESZLENYI, Ignac	BAJUSZ, Eros
Dr. KADAS, Kalman	KOVACS, Atilla
FAZEKAS, Kalman	DOHONICS, Janos
TOROCZKAI, Oswald	FARKAS, Ferencz (Source)
BUJDA, Miklos	LIPCSEY, Sandor
MOELDNER, Pal	FUCHS, Karoly
HOVAN, Laszlo	ADAM, Tamas

Ideological Supporters of the Party:

Dr. NYEKI, Kalman, University professor and high functionary of the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. KARACSONYI, Sandor, University professor.

Dr. KONDOR, Imre, University professor.

NEMETH, Antal, University professor, former director of the National Theater.

The personnel above (ideological line) are inactive at present because of their positions. They are active, however, in the ideological education of prominent Party officials. Source himself was educated and prepared for his mission by almost all of the personalities mentioned.

Strength: As mentioned previously, there are presently 20,000 members organized in Hungary. Source definitely states that the intellectuals' group at Budapest numbers 5000 members under the leadership of BALAZSI, Bela and CSIZMADIA, Zoltan. In addition, about 7000 workers at Budapest have been organized under the leadership of manager TAKAR, Laszlo and an additional 1500 workers at Debreczen. Party cells have also been established at Mandok (), Nyiregyhaza (), Debreczen, Kismaros (), Miskolc (), Győr (), Papa (), Pannonhalma (), Siófok (), and Pecs ().

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Due to its illegal character, the Party was necessarily compelled to organize members with caution and therefore decided on a "cell" system with 5 members in each cell. Each cell has a leader; twelve of these 5-member cells are subordinated to a special leader. One such 60-member group is considered as a basic unit of the organization. Group leaders who control more than 100 members are in direct contact with the local Party chairman and the ideological functionaries; members are not acquainted with one another for security reasons. Recruiting of new members is carefully carried out and potential candidates who are not intimately known to their fellow workers are not even considered. Caution is a primary rule and members are constantly reminded of it. Even members living together are not known to one another. Among the general membership, meetings are conducted only on the level of the 5-man cell. The leaders of these 5-man cells conduct meetings under the chairmanship of the 60-man group leader. In turn, the latter group leaders are instructed by the ideological functionaries of the Party. All orders are sent by personal messenger, two messengers always being sent for reasons of security. Messages are never written but rendered orally. The system just described was utilized for the organization of the intellectuals section of the Party and was formulated by CSIZMADIA, Zoltan. The system of organization for workers is similar but this group has only been organized since the fall of 1950.

In accordance with a signed agreement between the Hungarian government and the churches, members of the clergy do not belong to the Party. However, leading personalities of the Roman Catholic Church know about this organization and support its activities. The heads of the Party have decided that the clergy will be admitted to membership after the Communist regime is overthrown. They are scheduled for an active part in the leadership of the Party.

A large number of former Hungarian officers, discharged after 1945 as unreliable and now mainly employed as workers, are included among the worker membership. Present Party membership does not include any personnel of the State Security Service, Border Guards, Army or police; the sole exception in this category is one MD in the Hungarian Air Force.

The greater part of the membership ranges from 20-50 years in age; about 20% of the whole are 18-25 years of age. The Party's general rule in recruiting is that only those persons may be solicited who were never members of the Communist Party, the Hungarian Arrow Cross Party and the Social Democratic Party. Party leaders desire a strong organization without any compromised personnel of former dubious connections.

Ideas of Western culture are disseminated among the members who comprise persons with strong leanings toward the Western democracies. Party leaders are an educated group who are familiar with the West, either through residence abroad or experience as PWs.

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MILITARY ORGANIZATION: Party forces include a Security Service with the designation WHITE GUARD (FEHER GARD), commanded by KELETY, Bela, assistant commanders RABAI, Ferencz and MOLNAR, Andras. WHITE GUARD units are located all over the country. The first unit was established in 1949 at Papa; all members of this latter unit are in the SZABADSAGHARCZOSOK SZOEVETSEGE, where they have received weapons training and are armed with weapons obtained from this organization. This unit has 60 members (its commander is known to CSIZMADIA, Zoltan). A WHITE GUARD group located in the Boerzsoeny mountains area, headquarters at Kismaros, are in possession of grenades, sub-machine guns and pistols of old Hungarian and German type; these weapons were hidden at the end of World War II and are presently concealed on the farm of Commander ALMASSY, Andras at Kismaros (this individual is well known to the Source). The group has about 200 members and includes WHITE GUARD units assigned to it from Budapest. The unit Balaton () - Siofok has about 50 members; its commander is known to CSIZMADIA, Zoltan, HOVAN, Laszlo and NANASSY, Imu. The unit at Duna () - Tisza Koez () are outfitted with rifles, pistols, sub-machine guns and 3 anti-tank cannon with a great deal of ammunition; weapons are partly German and partly Hungarian types. This group comprises 280 members and comes directly under the jurisdiction of the WHITE GUARD commander, KELETY, Bela. The GUARD is not recruiting new members. Its purpose is purely for defense and present and recruitment is not considered necessary.

In the event of treason by a GUARD member, Party procedure will be to imprison the traitor and his family in the Boerzsoeny Mountains. However, up to the date of Source's escape, no such instance had occurred. GUARD members are also utilized as protection for important functionaries at meetings. Source's friend, HERCZEG, Tamas (VRB-2463) testifies that he several times witnessed the Source being accompanied and guarded by about 8 armed guards.

<u>PARTY CODES:</u> Christian Socialist Party	: Code 'A'
Future World Society	: Code 'Z'
Intellectual Group	: Code 'Star' (Csillag)
Workers Group	: Code 'Factory' (Gyar)
WHITE GUARD at Papa	: Code 'PG-1'
WHITE GUARD at Boerzsoeny-Kismaros	: Code 'PG-2'
WHITE GUARD at Duna-Tisza Koeze	: Code 'PG-3'
WHITE GUARD at Balaton-Siofok	: Code 'PG-4'

Source states that he wrote a letter to CSIZMADIA, Zoltan in code just after his arrival in Vienna and his registration with the US Forces; this was in accordance with the instructions given him by Party Chairman CSIZMADIA.

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Future contacts are to be made through correspondence or broadcasts. He also declares that his authorization and personal data may be checked with the following Party members or functionaries in Hungary:

CSIZMADIA, Zoltan, temporary chairman of the Christian Socialist Party (address previously listed above).

KELETY, Bela, Commander of the WHITE GUARD (address previously listed above).

KOENUTHY, Jenoene (address previously listed above).

Dr. PETENYI, Istvan (Source's aunt), 9/IV-2 Budafoki Road, Budapest XI.

BALAZSI, Bela, leader of the intellectual group.

SZIRMAI, Jozsef, former major on the general staff, 63/III Jozsef ciruig Street, Budapest VIII.

KOVACS, Alajos, Professor, member of Piarist Order in Budapest, residence of the Order. This man aided Source to continue his studies in the Theological School.

Dr. NYEKI, Kalman, University professor, Budapest, Parish at Terezvaros.

Dr. KORIATH, Istvan, councilor, 34 Bela Bartok Street, Budapest XI.

ZOMBORI, Bela, pharmaceutical chemist, 25/IV Fiumei Street, Budapest.

BAJUSZ, Eors, surgeon, 14/V Kende Street, Budapest XI or OTI office at UJPEST.

SZALAI, Ferencz, official, 38 Zrinyi Street, Budapest-Pesterzsébet.

KARVAZ, Kalman, official and former gendarmerie officer, 32/I-2 Loevochas Street, Budapest.

TOROCZKAI, Oswald, former officer in the Hungarian Air Force, 12 Berceenyi Street, Budapest XI.

LIPCSEY, Sandor, wife of a Party functionary, 54/I Jozsef Kiss Street, Budapest XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS: About March 1950, Party member LIPCSEY, Sandor was picked up by government agents because of his former activities in the PFEIFFER Party.

On 7 March 1951, HOVAN, Laszlo was picked up by members of the State Security Service at Pecs just before his departure on a plane flight. This man was a Hungarian ND during World War II but deserted his unit about the beginning of 1944, joined the Allied forces and fought against the Germans; he returned to Hungary after the German capitulation (exact information on this individual may be obtained from CSIZMADIA, Zoltan).

ANDREAS EDER.

SECRET

TRACES ON PERSONALITIES IN MAVA-8325

No traces on the following:

RYAS, Ferencz Kalman Lorant

WATZEK, Louis

CSIZVADJA, Gero

CSIZVADJA, Zoltan

HERCZEG, Tamas

EFEDI, Ervine

EFEDI, Tibro

KELETY, Bela

KOZKUTHY, Jencene

MESZLONYI, Ignac

KADAS, Kalman (Dr.)

BEKES, Gellert

38-7-0-667
PIR-6779
20 June 50
Decree

Gellert BEKES, an ecclesiastic leader of the Catholic Action of Hungarians Abroad in Rome.

200-7-33-31
PIR-4931
20 Oct 49
Decree

Father Gellert BEKES, in Rome; a Legitimist; attended a Zurich meeting of former members of Parliament whose parties are represented in the Hungarian National Council.

PALAZSI, Bela

43-R-5-27
PIR-5189
21 Nov 49
Deluxe, R-3

Bela PALAZS (sic), a well-known Cominform member.

FAZEKAS, Kalman (Laszlo)

6-8-1-168
MAV-2306
15 Dec 50
Grasper
ZAKC

Laszlo FAZEKAS, born 24 May 22, technical draftsman. Early in 1950 at Ehrenbreitstein DP Camp, French zone, Germany. Later disappeared. Suspected HHS agent. Contact with Laszlo SOCS.

MEYER, Sandor (Dr.) (in Docs)

Numberous traces in notebook on Sandor MEYER, "dangerous criminal, deals in birth certificates and other documents ... arrested by Graz police in June 1950;" "Of Graz, former agent of CIC Steyr and said to have been dropped April or May 1949."

Probably not id/w Subject of trace.

In accomplice of one fnu CSIZMADI in buying and selling Hungarian documents.
(See above—CSIZMADI, Gero and Zoltan.)